

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 25

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1881.

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NUMBER 180

Mr. Pratt, who never would consent, has finally consented. There is one chance in fifty that Mr. Pratt will be elected, and he goes in for that one chance.

As the time draws near for the trial of Gaiter, he is of a more humble mood than formerly. He begins to see that the gallows is not far off, and when he thoughtfully considers the question of having his neck stretched, his vanity is considerably dampened.

Mr. Louis W. Falk, a son of the Milwaukee brewer, has been put on the Democratic ticket for State Treasurer. Colonel Jacobs having declined. Mr. Falk has never known what it was to be defeated for an important office, and as he is a young man the Democratic committee concluded to give him a little experience.

Between going to the United States Senate six years and taking a hand in the star-route business, Dorsey, of Arkansas, has done well. His ranch in Colfax county, New Mexico, is the largest cattle ranch in the United States, and embraces 500,000 acres, has 34,000 head of cattle and 1,200 horses on it, and the whole is valued at one million dollars.

Ben Butler was not in the Massachusetts Democratic convention on Wednesday. He can't stay long with one party. He has been a pro-slavery Democrat, a war-Democrat, a radical Republican, an independent Republican, a Labor Reformer, a Greenbacker, an Inflationist and Socialist, and is now waiting anxiously for a new party to swallow him.

Of the condition of mind of the Hon. Michael Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, the State Journal says: "Hon. Michael Johnson, the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State, is in town to-day, and is said to be in anything but an amiable mood. His nomination on the State ticket shuts him out from a sure thing in his Senate district. To be obliged to stay and lead the forlorn hope, after Colonel Jacobs has left the field, is a little too much; and as the Democrat has hauled down the Democratic colors and lowered its ticket, Mr. Johnson thinks there is more sentiment than sense in his staying until after the battle. If Jacobs refuses to run, he will do so; and we think he is justified in so doing."

ABOUT MUTILATED COIN.
There has been a good deal said of late about mutilated coin, and considerable annoyance has been experienced by business firms by having punched silver pieces presented to them for their face value. Several years ago there was nothing thought about silver pieces having holes punched through them. They were passed in and out just as if they were completely whole. But within the last year or two speculators and swindlers have taken hold of the matter—the speculators buying up the mutilated coin and the swindlers punching holes in now coin and carefully saving the silver which came out of the hole.

At last punched coin became a nuisance. Dollars, half-dollars, and quarters with holes in them were numbered by the hundreds of thousands. Post-offices began to refuse them. This was two or three years ago. Then banks followed the post-offices, and large business firms followed suit. So at this time it is difficult to dispose of a mutilated coin except at a great discount. Within the present year the following notice made its appearance, being posted in conspicuous places in business houses and shops in the East:

The United States Government has fixed the following values on silver coins with holes in them:

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Dollars | 55 cents |
| Half dollars | 35 cents |
| Quarter dollars | 15 cents |
| Dimes | 5 cents |
| Fives | 4 cents |

These values are placed upon coins so punched with a view to calling in and stamping out the practice of "mutilating" silver money of the United States.

It has been authentically announced that the treasury officials repudiate this notice. No such an announcement has ever been made by the government, because the government could not call in the mutilated coin at the valuation given above, without suffering a heavy loss, as many clipped and punched pieces are mutilated more than the designated sum. It is said that the persons responsible for this notice are the persons who have been largely engaged in punching and clipping coin for speculative purposes. They have devised this plan to enable them to go through the large cities buying up mutilated coins at much reduced rates, and then sell them by weight.

The notice, notwithstanding it is bogus, will do a good work. It will have the effect to drive these coins out of use, and will prevent, in a large degree, the mutilation of other coin.

THE THIRD DISTRICT NOMINATION.
The Republican convention of the Third Assembly district nominated Mr. John Conley, of Clinton, for the Assembly. He is a representative farmer, a man of excellent standing, and is thoroughly competent to represent his district in the Legislature. He is one of those men whose word is good as a bond under seal, and who has the ability and industry to do something for his constituents.

Mr. James Menzies, who so faithfully represented the Third district in the Assembly last winter, received several votes for renomination, but the custom was followed of making an annual change. It would have been gratifying to Mr. Menzies many friends to have had a renomination fallen to his lot, because he did a great amount of

hard work in the Legislature last winter and did it well. It would be a good thing for the Third district, and equally good for all other districts in the Assembly, if a member of the Assembly, one who has the confidence of the people and the ability to represent his constituents well, was allowed to remain in the Legislature at least two or three years. They would become stronger and more influential and useful as legislators, and the districts would be gainers thereby. Such men as Andrew Barless, S. C. Carr, Dr. Lord, George Gleason, William Gardner, and James Menzies, who have had the honor of being members of the Legislature from that part of Rock county, should be returned for two or three years if their private business would permit it, that the district may be more largely profited by their experience.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An Unusually Harmonious Republican Convention in New York.

All Factions Come Together and Work in Complete Harmony.

A Well-written and Plain-spoken Platform Adopted.

Joseph B. Carr Nominated for Secretary of State.

Efforts of President Arthur to Conciliate the Blaine and Conkling Factions.

Blaine is Willing to Conciliate But Kicks on Grant.

Capitol Gossip Relating to Other Cabinet Changes.

The Religious Squabble in the Wisconsin University.

Arrival of the French Fleet With the Yorktown Visitors.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

NEW YORK CONVENTION.

New York, October 5.—The action of the New York convention of New York, to-day, was unusually harmonious. The evident desire of all members of the convention to give the administration of President Arthur the best possible send off, and in no way to embarrass him by internal strife, restrained the naturally warring forces and kept the surface from being disturbed by any ebullition. Speaker Sharpe nominated the Hon. Frank Hisecock for temporary chairman of the convention, but Mr. Hisecock promptly declined, and in the interest of harmony, Mr. Theodore M. Pomeroy then nominated the Hon. Warner Miller, who was elected. At the evening session Chambray M. DePew was chosen permanent chairman, and a long, well-written, plain-spoken platform was adopted. The first section is in memory of the late President Garfield, the second is complimentary to President Arthur, and promises him their hearty support; the third relates to the magnificent management of the national finances, and favors the reduction of national taxes, but that such reduction must be made with a view to the continued protection of American industry; the fourth favors the earnest prosecution of the star-route swindlers, as well as all others wronging the government; the fifth favors a proper civil-service reform; the sixth is complimentary to Governor Cornell, and says that his administration demonstrates the wisdom of his election; the seventh is in favor of making the canal free to the eighth and last favors equal taxation, and opposes monopolies that tax the poor and oppress the people. Joseph B. Carr was unanimously nominated for Secretary of State, Ira Davenport for comptroller, Mr. Wadsworth declining renomination, and Leslie W. Russell for Attorney General, over Hamilton Ward, by a vote of 253 to 231.

THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—There is now good reason to think that President Arthur has made serious efforts to conciliate Conkling and Blaine, and that the proposition was that both should be members of the cabinet under the new administration. Mr. Blaine to retain his portfolio as Secretary of State, and Mr. Conkling to become Secretary of the Treasury. There is also good reason to think that while Mr. Blaine was quite willing to conciliate so far as to be a member of the cabinet with Senator Conkling, he could not consent to any arrangement which contemplated an alliance of any sort with General Grant, and that for this reason, he (Mr. Blaine) has absolutely declined to remain in the cabinet. This story comes from a person very near to General Grant, who is in a position to know the facts of the case, if anybody has as yet learned anything from the new President. Had Mr. Blaine been willing to remain in the State department, it is very probable that Conkling would have gone into the treasury. That Conkling will be given the treasury portfolio, however, with Blaine out of the cabinet is by no means certain. The difference between the factions would be intensified rather than diminished by such an arrangement. Senator Jones of Nevada has undoubtedly been tendered the position of

Secretary of the Interior, and he also has probably declined it. Some of the friends of Senator Jerome B. Chaffee of Colorado are of the opinion that that gentleman will be absolutely be agreeable to General Grant, as Ulysses, Jr., known as "Back" Grant, married the only daughter of Senator Chaffee. It is believed to be the purpose of the President to retain as many of the present cabinet as he possibly can until next December.

YORKTOWN.

New York, Oct. 5.—The steamer Canada, from Havre, with the delegation invited to the Yorktown celebration, arrived in the lower harbor this morning. It was met by the French and American men of war, which were waiting. Salutes were exchanged and the guests escorted by the combined squadrons up the harbor to the city. At noon the delegates landed, and accompanied by the committee of reception, were escorted by the Seventh regiment up Broadway to the hotel.

RELIGIOUS SQUABBLING.

MADISON, Oct. 5.—Considerable feeling has been manifested here not only in University circles, but on the part of an enlightened public on account of the unseemly squabbles which are indulged in by the Young Men's Christian Association and the so-called Free Religious Association. The Free Religious Association claims to have been "formed for the purpose of secularizing the State university and promoting the cause of natural morality instead of artificial morality therein," and they want to prevent the Y. M. C. A. from holding their meetings in the University. The Young Men's Christian Association retorts that literary and secret societies are allowed to hold their meetings in the university. The Free Religious association says the regents have no right or authority to allow religious societies to use the university building, while secular organizations are privileged. There are lively times ahead. The two religious societies are covering themselves with disgrace and shocking the community by their want of brotherly love, and their brutal conduct towards each other.

A SUBSTITUTE CANDIDATE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 5.—The Democratic State Central committee has substituted Franz Falk, a brewer of this city, as candidate for State Treasurer. Colonel Jacobs, the nominee having declined to enter the field.

Tumors, erysipelas, mercurial diseases, scrofula, and general debility cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher."

DAMAGES FOR BARNUM.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 5.—A compromise has been effected between Barnum and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, by which the latter to-day gave a check for \$3,000 in liquidation of damages to Barnum's property by the railroad collision, near Chelsea, last Monday.

"Sellers' Liver Pills" have been the standard remedy for malaria, liver complaint, costiveness, etc., for fifty years.

PINK-EYE.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 5.—"Pink-Eye" has made its appearance in this city among a lot of horses shipped from Ohio last week. No other cases are reported.

THANKS TO PECK.

Also a Characteristic Letter from Him Telling Why He Could not be at the Fair.

At a meeting of the Rock County Agricultural society, a vote of thanks was passed expressive of its appreciation of the practical interest taken in the late Fair by George W. Peck, and as an indication of its appreciation of his generous premium of a sewing machine for "the boss girl," the contest for which and awarding of which added so greatly to the interest and success of the Fair. The society regrets deeply that circumstances prevented the presence in person of the Son-shiny Peck, but has gratefully accepted in lieu thereof the following characteristic letter from his pen.

SETH FISHER, President.

W. T. VANKIRK, Secretary.

JANESVILLE, October 1.

DEAR VAN:—I am sorry that my partial promise to be with you one day during your fair, is liable to cause you any annoyance by my failure to be there. You ought not to have advertised me to speak, as I have declined at least twenty invitations to speak at fairs this fall, and I had no idea that I would be able to attend any, until we were corresponding about the sewing machine business, when I thought maybe something would happen so I could get away for a part of a day. But lately I have found that there is no day that I can be away from my office, except it is Saturday afternoon, or Sunday. My friend, I cannot come to Janesville on this occasion without running a chance of doing an injury to that which is dearer to me than life. My business demands every minute of my time. I am wrapped up in the ambition of my life to such an extent that any seeming neglect of the guiding star of my existence, would be wrong; that if I should do anything to injure its circulation it would take months to repair the injury. You never run a newspaper, and you don't know anything about it. In the grocery business it is different. If you go off on a hurray for a week, when you come back your mackerel are still there, your codfish retain the odor from Arab's blood, and your cheese has its strength unimpaired. You can pull off your coat and commence where you left off, and put sand in your sugar and roast it in your coffee, and people will rise up and call you blessed. But if I am the singer in the song, by going away and publishing jokes from a patent medicine almanac, the readers get onto it in a holy minute, and they kick like everything, and in such a moment as ye

think not I have got an elephant on my hands. You can see how it is. They get accustomed to my kind of piety, and will have no other. You fellows can have a good time without me. Get some of your local agriculturalists to fire off a speech. Let Charley Williams get upon the balcony, and tell the farmers what I would say, if I was there. Why, in his most solemn and mournful condition Charley can make a funnier speech than I could to save me. There is Patterson. It is worth a dollar to see Patterson's sandy beard, trundled with government official gray, and hear him rattle off a speech. And John Winans. Have you forgotten John? John ought to help us out of this. He can make a speech that will set a farmer crazy, if the farmer is a Republican. Let John loose at them and they will be pleased. And Doc Whiting. Now, what is the matter with Doc? When I helped Doc to work up the blind asylum appropriation, in the legislature, after the fire, he said if he could ever do anything for me that I must call on him. He took me home once to dinner, but he owes me yet. Now I call on Doc for a speech, on my account. O, the woods are full of them. There is Cassaday. Who but me got Governor Smith to support Cassaday Supreme Judge? Governor Smith belongs to the same church that I do, and when I met him once, after prayer meeting, and mentioned Cassaday's name, he winked, and I knew Cassaday was fixed. I have never mentioned this to Cassaday, but he is a man that never goes back on a friend, and I want him to make a speech for me. O, course you will miss my classic beauty, but you can get along. You have Peto Myers, and Bill Britton, and Wilson, and Tom Croft and John Spencer, and you can get along. If these friends of mine that I have mentioned will do the fair thing, and talk a little for me, you will not regret my absence. Some time when business and duty do not make me a slave, I will visit you, Van, and in the meantime believe me, sorry for your disappointment and here's a health to "old Rock" and all her people. Yours
Geo. W. PECK.

The U. S. Government uses Howe scales. Send for Catalogue to BORDEN, SELLECK & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Republican Ticket.

For Governor—
JEREMIAH M. RUSK,
of Vernon.

For Lieutenant Governor—
SAM. S. FIFIELD,
of Ashland.

For Secretary of State—
ERNST G. TIMME,
of Kenosha.

For State Treasurer—
EDWARD C. McFETRIDGE,
of Dodge.

For Attorney General—
LEANDER F. FRISBY,
of Washington.

For State Supt. of Public Instruction—
ROBERT GRAHAM,
of Winnebago.

For Railway Commissioner—
NILS. P. HAUGEN,
of Pierce.

For Commissioner of Insurance—
PHIL. L. SPOONER,
of Dane.

County Superintendents.

First District—
J. BOYD JONES, of Union.

Second District—
WILLIAM JONES, of Clinton.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Third District—
JOHN CONLEY, of Clinton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining unclaimed for in the Janesville, Wisconsin, Post Office for the week ending October 5, 1881:

LADIES.
Bash, Miss Lena
Case, Miss Minerva
Case, Miss Nettie
Eastman, Clara
Fennell, Miss Mary C.
Gulset, Miss Martha
Hutcheon, Miss Eliza
Loveloy, Mrs. Elizabeth
Loren, Mrs. Barbara A.
McClure, Miss Etta
Nichols, Mrs. Mary
Pettibone, Mrs. Mary C.
Rice, Miss Annie M.
La Shear, Mrs. L.
Smith, Mrs. L.
Wagner, Mrs. L. R.

GENTLEMEN.
Johnson, Danford
Leon, W. F.
Lynch, A. H.
Luce, E. F.
Morse, Wm.
Pardee, J. M.
Varnum & Co., J. S.
Wilkinson, G. T.
Wheeler, W.
Zimmerman, Ferd.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "Advertised" in answering them.
H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

FURNITURE!

Having, with the Janesville Furniture Company, purchased the entire retail stock of M. Hanson & Co., on the Race, together with a good will of said firm, we shall hereafter give our customers home made goods from their factory. Our stock is now immense and complete in every department. We are determined to give our customers better figures now than ever before. "Thinking the public generally for their liberal patronage, and by fair and square dealing, we hope for a continuance and increase of the same."

BRITTON & KIMBALL.

UNDERTAKING!
Every Facility for Preserving the Dead.—Sixteen Years Experience.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BRITTON & KIMBALL.
NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE.
Feb 22nd 1880m

MISCELLANEOUS.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar.—No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or loaves of the like resulting from heavy indigestible food.—Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

Myers' Opera House!

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7th

Anthony & Ellis'

FAMOUS IDEAL

Uncle Tom's Cabin

MINNIE FOSTER!

THE GREATEST "TOPSY"

In the World, with Songs, Dances, and Banjo Solos, supported by a

Magnificent Cast!

SCENIC EFFECTS.
THE BEAUTIFUL GATES ASAR
EVA IN HEAVEN.

FAMOUS FLOATING ICE SCENE.
THE GREAT RIVER IN A SNOW STORM.

CELEBRATED THE DONKEY DANCE.
THRILLING BLOODHOUND CHASE.

Introducing our Imported Pack of Mammoth

Trained Siberian Bloodhounds

The Finest Band of Colored Singers in this Country, The

Memphis University Students.

The Large Halls crowded to the Doors Nightly.—Secure tickets early and avoid the jam at night.

Admission—No Extra—25, 50, and 75 Cents. No History. No Extra. Secure tickets at Prentice & Evenson's.

Myers' Opera House!

Monday Evening, October 10th.

The Great Comedian,

CHARLES L. DAVIS,

In his Celebrated Character Comedy, in Four Acts, Entitled,

"ALVIN JOSLIN,"

The Only True Representative of

The New England Farmer,

Supported by a Full and Powerful Company of Dramatic Celebrities.

(5) Laughs in 15 Minutes.
Greatest Success of the Age.
Funniest Play Ever Witnessed.

Three Hours of Uninterrupted Fun

ADMISSION, 25, 50 AND 75 CENTS.

Secure Your Seats at Prentice & Evenson's Drug Store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New, New, ALL NEW!

Green & Rice

Take pleasure in announcing to the people of Rock and adjoining counties, that they have opened a first-class

Crockery

Furnishing Goods

House, and have in stock

TEA & DINNER SETS

Majolica, China, Cutlery,

Silverware,

Bird Cages, Baskets, Lamps, etc.,

All bought for Cash

And will be sold at satisfactory prices. Give us a call.

Mitchell's B'k, W. Milwaukee St.

JANESVILLE, WIS.

GARFIELD Agents want a few Life of President Garfield. A complete, full history from cradle to grave, by the eminent biographer, Col. O. S. Green. Books sold for delivery. Attractive illustrated volume. Endorsed edition. Liberal terms. Agents take orders for from 25 to 50 copies daily. Outside any other book less than 100. Agents never made money so fast. The book sells itself. Experience not necessary. Private failure unknown. All make immense profits. Private failure unknown. All make immense profits. Private failure unknown. All make immense profits.



GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING STORE!
369 and 371 East Water St., - - - - - MILWAUKEE, WIS.

People visiting our great Exposition will not fail to call and examine the largest and finest stock of

Men's, Boys' and Children's

FALL AND WINTER

SUITS and OVERCOATS

Ever shown in the State. All goods Retailed For Cash at Wholesale Prices.

One Price. Plain Figures.

R. T. GOODRICH, Manager.

For A Few Days!

500 PIECES COTTON EDGING,

From one to five inches wide, for 5 cents.

25,000 Dozen BUTTONS!

For 5 cents; same goods have been sold from 10 to 20 cents.

1,000 Pieces Embroidery

For 5 cents; said to be the cheapest known. 1,000 Pieces 10 cents—without comparison.

100 Pieces Fall Styles GINGHAMS!

At the popular price of one Shilling.

Dress Goods

at 75 cents.

Five Cases Prints at Five Cents.

100 Pieces CRETONS!

At 25 cents—beautiful patterns.

Respectfully,

Smith & Bostwick.

WHEN

In the course of human events, it becomes necessary for us, being people of good judgment, and careful buyers of Clothing for ourselves and the Boys, too, what do we do, and where do we go to get the Best Goods and the most Value for our money?

Why, we go to

E. T. FOOTE'S

The Old Reliable.

Three Doors West of the Postoffice. We can always buy Goods cheaper there than any other place in Janesville, and we always find a Good Stock to select from. And this Fall

They Have a Larger and Better Selected Stock Than ever.

GO IN AND LOC

The Stock over. They are always glad to show good

Storing and Keeping Potatoes.

Of late years the potato has been one of the most profitable of farm-crops in the West, and it is somewhat difficult to keep any great quantity of them. Thus only so many are grown as can be preserved, and as the accommodations are limited there is no glut in the market, and there are with things which are grown in the West, there are times when potatoes must be sent to market at prices very low. This is apt to be the case with early ones, grown especially for early purpose, and which follow the same rule, that rules in transient vegetables. As potatoes are grown in the West, and have no convenient means for storing them, these have to be marketed in the fall, and have to take whatever price may be offered for them. Those who have good cellars, however, and in many places have good cellars, and good and dry, can generally make potato growing pay well, and it is usually the case with those who do.

In old times a large quantity of potatoes were stored out of doors in open ground. They were arranged in long ridges, not in great bulk, as even a mass of potatoes will heat, and covered with earth sufficiently thick to keep out the frost. But since the appearance of the potato disease, this plan is not much followed, though the ridging has of late been very much diminished. The infected tubers will often rot, especially if the mass heats a little, and the rotting ones will often communicate the disease to the sound ones. It can be seen that potatoes buried in open ground, or on one side of the ridge, will rot, and besides this, it is so difficult to get at them in winter that those who have no way to preserve potatoes except this, as a general thing prefer not to grow them, rather than to be bothered with this.

The potato disease, which is the spread of the potato disease, and the rotting of the potatoes, is a disease of the roots, and the disease is so called, because the roots are affected. Those which are to be kept in this general way should be dry and cool, but this should be especially seen to in the case of seed potatoes. Since the potato beetle came among us it is clear that we have had the very best results from early planting, and by the use of the earliest varieties. Now these early kinds are more easily affected by rotting than the late ones. The potato beetle, which is the cause of the disease, is a pest which is very common to them. Some people think it makes little difference whether seed potatoes sprout or not before planting. We have known people tear off sprouts several inches long, and cut up the tubers in full faith that they will sprout out again and be none the worse for it. They do generally grow; but there is little doubt they are constitutionally weaker, and much more liable to disease than those which do not sprout till ready to go in the ground. — *Germania Telegraph.*

Dealing with House Moths.

A correspondent anxiously inquires if there is any possible means of driving moths out of the house. She has tried pepper, black and cayenne, tar-paper, spirits of turpentine, insect powder, tobacco, Scotch snuff, alum and borax pulverized together, and kerosene. And although she takes up her carpets once a year, and some of them twice, "still," she adds, mournfully, "moths are the master."

Having tried so formidable an array of offensive and defensive prescriptions, the failure of our correspondent to get rid of her destructive foe has had to account for, especially if she has applied to her letter seems to indicate. Nor are we able to say, in answer to her inquiry, why it is that some houses are regularly invaded by them, while in others they are rarely if ever found—unless, indeed, it be that in the latter case unusual vigilance is exercised at the proper time to prevent their multiplication in the house.

In dealing with the common house-moth—of which there are three or four varieties, but all with similar characteristics—the first effort should be directed to preventing them from laying their eggs in the house. It is a good plan in early spring to fill up the cracks under the base-board, and in the floor for a foot or two from the base-board, if any exist, with a mass of cement. This closes up the favorite hiding-places of the caterpillar-moth. Then if a liberal sprinkling of almost any of the preventive named by our correspondent is applied all around the room, and the corners and folds of the carpets are carefully searched before laying, it is hardly possible that any damage can be done by these little pests.

For the preservation of winter clothing, blankets, furs, &c., nothing is better than wrapping them carefully in thick brown paper, or in bags made from very coarse thickness of newspaper, printers' ink being one of the most effectual protections against moths. But in putting these articles away, they should be looked all over, and brushed and shaken with the utmost care before folding, in order to get rid of any possible moth-eggs. As an additional precaution, some persons put gum-camphor, tobacco, insect powder, or other insecticide, in with the clothing; but if the articles are thoroughly examined before putting away, and the packages are wrapped by pasting double folding, this is unnecessary.

Where the moths have been unusually troublesome, it may be necessary to resort to the extreme measure of fumigating the room or closet, or even the whole house, with sulphur. It is a disagreeable process, but thorough, and possibly our distressed correspondent, having tried all ordinary methods, might find this at last effectual. — *Enquirer and Chronicle.*

Life in High Altitudes.

The greatest height to which men have ever mounted is about five and a half miles above the sea-level, and the balloonists who ventured on that experiment were very glad to come down. Short as their stay in the upper regions was, they were almost frozen and almost suffocated. The cold so benumbed their hands that they had not taken the precaution to carry with them chemicals for the production of a little artificial heat, they would have become helpless and lost their lives from inability to pull a rope and let out the gas of the airship. The air which they breathed was too thin to support life, and they felt all the sensations of partial strangling or drowning. — *Of course any labor at such a height is impossible.*

The census shows that the elevation at which men can live and work to advantage, and which they therefore generally choose, is a very low one. The average height of the United States above the sea level is about 2,000 feet, but the mean elevation of the population is only about 700 feet. A height of 10,000 feet is considerably less than

miles, yet of all the 50,000,000 of people in our country only 26,400 live at that elevation. Not only men, but other animals and plants as well, find the struggle of existence harder as they rise higher. As plants and animals diminish in number, the means of supporting human life rapidly decrease, so that the upward growth of the population, so to speak, is checked long before the cold becomes too severe to be endured or the air too thin for breathing.

The bulk of the little band who reached a height of 10,000 feet are miners, and could be nothing else. More than three-fourths of the whole population choose to live at less than 1,000 feet, or considerably less than one-fifth of a mile above the sea, and only three per cent. of the inhabitants make their homes at a height of 2,000 feet. If it were possible to walk upward from the earth as readily as upon its surface, an ordinary pedestrian in half an hour could pass the limit at which human life can be permanently maintained, and in half an hour less he would be working upon a plain where it could not exist at all. If the builders of Babel had ever scaled the mountains beyond their plain vision, not a miracle would have been required to convince them that their enterprise was a great waste of labor.

Is Anything Fit to Eat?

From the objections that are made to one after another of the commonest articles of diet, it would appear that there is among us a number of base persons who are conspiring to make trade for grave-diggers. There is not a single dish in common use that is soundly rejected by some of our most prominent physicians, and the grocery list might be extended indefinitely. Between all these calamities and death by starvation there is not much choice, unless one prefers to prolong a miserable existence by using some of the alleged foods that are put up in bottles with attractive labels. Yet somehow people go on eating all these dreadful things and living, and when any particular food product fails and another is substituted the health of the public does not seem to suffer by the change. If the people who buy family stores will pay less attention to talk about the healthfulness of various articles of food and more attention to such methods of cooking as will make food most palatable and easy of digestion, there need be very little fear of the natural quality of the rough materials brought to the cook. It is the dry, tough steak, the leathery slices of fried ham, the underdone vegetables and overdone meats, the greasy rice and heavy cake that play the mischief with the American digestion, health and temper. — *N.Y. Herald.*

A Good Word for Insects.

The Rev. J. G. Wood, of England, in a lecture before the Chester Society of Natural Science, expressed the belief that there is no insect, however insignificant it may appear, or however noxious it may seem, which is not directly or indirectly a benefit to mankind. It is only not yet appreciated. The grand object of insect life is to eat, and by eating or "scavenging" insects render the earth fit for higher creatures to inhabit. If we could see the whole field of insect existence we should know how to properly appreciate them, and should be patient over the necessity of guarding against their occasional excesses or interferences with our higher needs. A savage wearing no clothes does not appreciate the silk worm. He does not want its cocoon, but he wants the mulberries, which it destroys by eating the leaves. A child stung by a bee dislikes and fears the hive until it finds what produce of sweet honey it can obtain from it by cautious treatment. The dragon-fly or so-called "snake-feeder" is a dread to the uninformed child, alarmed by its size, its diabolical beauty of color and outline, and its lightning-like movement and stop. But the worst thing it does is to eat and kill the spiders, which in their turn clear away flies. Nobody likes cockroaches, which are found only where there is wasted food to be cleared away. They also consume that smaller and yet flatter and more fetid and hateful insect which a musician called a "flat," and which under cover of night takes the boldest liberties with the daintiest flesh and blood.

Hints to Flax-Growers.

The Minnesota Linsed Oil Company has issued the following letter of advice to its patrons respecting the cutting and curing of flax, and the hints here given are applicable to all places where flax is grown for the seed:

First, cutting.—When most of the bolls and lower parts of the stalks have turned yellow, and the seeds have turned slightly brown, and the lower leaves have dropped off, it is ready to harvest. At this stage it will cut as easily as wheat. Be careful not to cut before ripe. Unripe seed can not be properly filled out, and must fall short in weight. Use a smooth knife in your reaper. Cut high—only low enough to get all the bolls.

Second, shocking.—Set it up as soon as cut, in gables. It may be handled the same as barley or buckwheat; but, better still, bind with a self-binder and shock the same way. The treatment makes threshing easy and pays well.

Third, stacking.—Flax cures very fast, and in good drying weather may be stacked the day after cutting. Don't waste a day after it is ready, for a threshing-machine or anything else, but stack, if you want to save your crop. Build a good, solid stack, always keeping full in the center—heads in and butts out—and top off with prairie hay. Stacks must not be disturbed for two or three weeks, or more, until the flax through the "seal," which leaves the seed heavier and better.

The weather was so warm in Dover, N. H., the other day, that two tin pans lying at the residence of Mr. Henry Goulding concentrated the sun's rays to such an extent as to set fire to the house. When discovered the clapboards were in a blaze, and in a few minutes the fire would have been beyond control. "A hole in the wall of the house several inches in diameter was burned."

HERITAGE OF THE SCALP.

An Authentic Testimony.

Gentlemen: For five years I have been greatly troubled with dandruff, with a severe itching of the scalp, and my hair falling out. I have tried almost every known remedy, all proving worthless. Seeing BURNETT'S EXTRACT advertised, I procured a bottle of each, and am happy to state that the dandruff is completely removed, and no itching remains.

J. E. CAYEN, Kansas City, Mo.

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